History of the University of Cincinnati

The University of Cincinnati

A Municipal University

By Henning W. Prentis, Jr.

Secretary of the University 1905-1907

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI*

A MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITY

BY HENNING W. PRENTIS, JR.

SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY 1905-1907

Evidently the "tainted money" idea did not cross the Alleghenies until long after the hordes of settlers had poured down the Ohio River or threaded mountain passes into the fertile fields of Kentucky and southern Ohio. It will come as a distinct jar to those who are steeped in the delicate modern art of classifying accurately the relative merits of different portions of the currency to learn that just one hundred years ago* the General Assembly of Ohio authorized a lottery to obtain endowment for an educational institution! In this act Cincinnati University makes its first appearance in history. The fund thus raised was not to exceed six thousand dollars; of this amount at least fifteen hundred dollars was to be expended for books and astronomical apparatus. How pitifully small such sums now seem in the light of modern conceptions of libraries and observatories; what marvelous changes ten decades have wrought!

For some reason or other the lottery was never held, though a large number of tickets were sold. Hence the plan for the organization of a Cincinnati university was abandoned for many years. Hidden and forgotten as it is in a mass of historical data, and unimportant though its bearing was on the future of education within the state, that the foundation of an institution of higher learning was even conceived at a time when Cincinnati had a population of but few more than a thousand souls, and but four years after the state of Ohio had been carved out of the West Land and had taken its place as the seventeenth state in the Union, is a wonderful tribute to the American pioneer. Of brawn and bone, with horny hands that felled forests, built cabins, tilled virgin soil, and fought off savage marauder, he ever seemed to hold education in peculiar veneration. This feeling is reflected in our legal codes, national and state; in the clauses of the Ordinance of 1787, in the act incorporating the first Cincinnati university in 1807.

For an adequate conception of the new University of Cincinnati, its growth, its organization, its component parts, its aims and aspirations, it is necessary to go back about eighty years and trace the checkered but honorable careers of several institutions. It was in 1814 that a number

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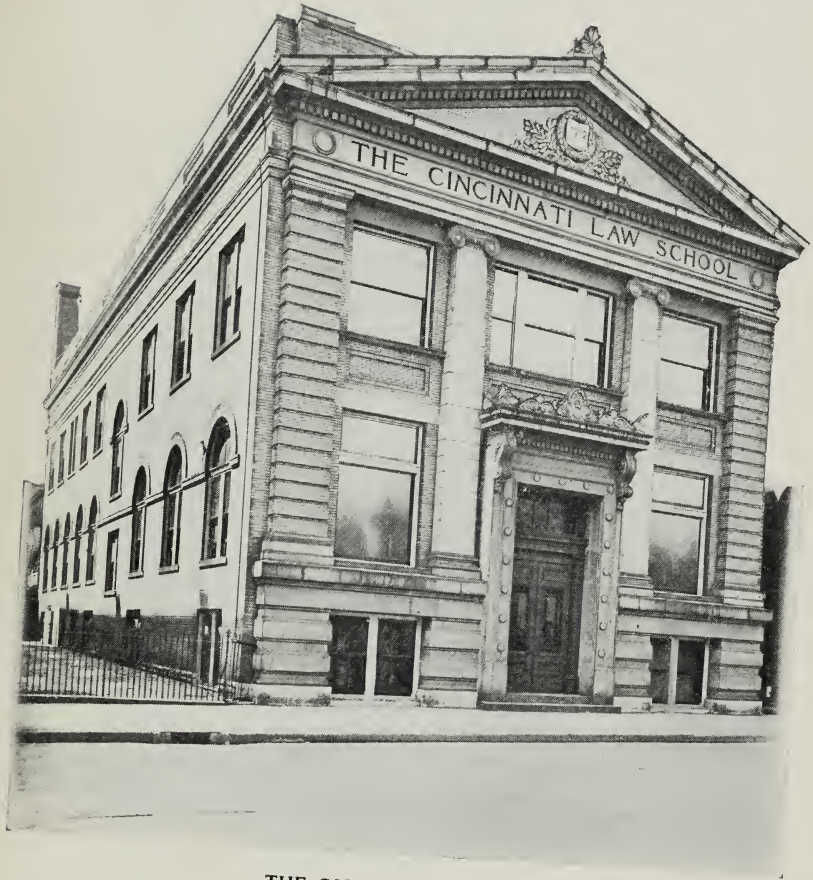
of Cincinnati gentlemen organized the Cincinnati-Lancaster Seminary, erecting a frame building on the site now occupied by the Mercantile Library building, near the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets. The work of construction was seriously hampered by the tardiness with which subscriptions to the project were paid. Before the building was entirely finished, although the school had been in operation for some years, three prominent citizens secured legislation from the General Assembly authorizing the incorporation of "The President, Trustees, and Faculty of the Cincinnati College," by which the scope of the seminary was broadened. This act was passed in January, 1819, its foremost advocates being General William Little, Jacob Burnet, and Dr. Daniel Drake. With forty thousand dollars subscribed to its capital stock, and having been merged with the old Cincinnati-Lancaster Seminary, the new college was opened shortly after and continued in operation until 1825. Several causes, including the opening of a rival state institution in southern Ohio, combined to cause the suspension of its work in that year. During the epidemic of cholera which swept over the country in 1832 its building was used as a hospital.

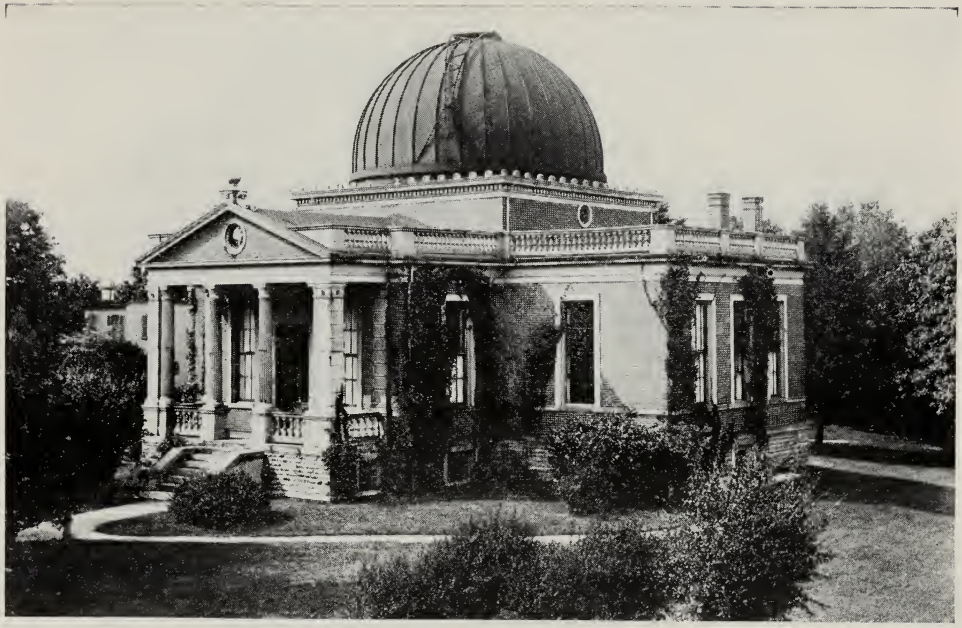
Later on, in 1834-5, other subscriptions were obtained, and the college reorganized. Besides the regular academic courses departments of medicine and of law were established. With the latter the Cincinnati Law School, founded the year previous, 1833, by John C. Wright, Timothy Walker, and Edward King, was combined. Without endowment, dependent absolutely on tuition fees, its building burned in 1845, all departments passed out of existence within a few years except that of law, which still survives. As this venerable law school, founded at a time when there were but three others in the United States—Harvard, 1817; Yale, 1824; and the University of Virginia, 1825—became ten years ago the College of Law of the University of Cincinnati, its early history has been recited in some detail. It forms one of the corner-stones of the broad foundation of pioneer institutions on which the new University rests.

In the same year that the Cincinnati College was organized, the Medical College of Ohio received its charter, the prime mover of its inception being Dr. Daniel Drake. Notwithstanding the jealousy and bickerings of the medical profession of the city, the new institution opened its doors for the reception of students in 1820, its first faculty consisting of Dr. Drake, Dr. Jesse Smith, and Dr. Benjamin Bohrer, who were brought to Cincinnati from the east especially for the purpose of taking positions on the instructional staff of the newly formed school. A contemporary writer remarks that this is "a process which, though sometimes successful, is often attended with disappointment!"

In the original act establishing the college, the members of the faculty were also the trustees. This, of course, led inevitably to difficulties and friction. Finally, after numerous intrigues in which there were certain



THE COLLEGE OF LAW



THE OBSERVATORY

changes in the faculty, Dr. Drake was formally deposed from the presidency of the institution, at a solemn meeting of the faculty-trustees, consisting of the president himself and the two other professors. Finding himself outnumbered two to one, President Drake, as he said himself, "could not do more than tender them a vote of thanks, nor less than withdraw; and performing both," he was politely lit downstairs by one of his erstwhile colleagues.

The attendance amounted to about thirty during the first year, but immediately dwindled down to practically nothing. This resulted in another legislative act a year or two later, by which a new board of trustees was appointed which had complete power over all the affairs of the institution, including the employment of professors and instructors. Though it enjoyed a reasonable measure of prosperity, evidenced by the fact that during the sixteen years between 1819 and 1834 there were enrolled one thousand and nineteen students, feeling against the school continued very bitter for quite a time and resulted in several attempts to reorganize the college and to institute certain reforms. A medical department in connection with the Cincinnati College was finally established in opposition, but it became defunct after a few years, leaving the field to the Medical College of Ohio, which has continued its work steadily to the present day. The oldest institution for medical education west of the Allegheny Mountains, with a long period of honorable and useful service, it became, in the year 1896, the College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati, bringing with it a wealth of well won laurels, and forming another pillar of strength on which the University has been builded.

The interesting course of at least one other institution must be followed for thirty years ere the time is reached when a new institution—a municipal university—had its birth. The Cincinnati Observatory will always redound to the credit of the public-spirited citizens of Cincinnati who thus first aroused popular interest in the science of astronomy in this country. It stands also as a monument without parallel to the devotion of the people of an American municipality to pure science, evidenced by its popular support through general taxation. Largely through the efforts of Ormsby MacKnight Mitchel, educator, astronomer, soldier, who was at that time professor of mathematics and astronomy of the literary department of the Cincinnati College, the Cincinnati Astronomical Society was formed in 1842, three hundred shares of stock sold, and an eleven-inch equatorial, the largest in the country at that time, purchased. The original site on Mt. Adams was donated by Nicholas Longworth, and in spite of financial depression and many other difficulties, Professor Mitchel had the satisfaction of seeing the corner-stone of the Observatory building laid on November 9, 1843, by Ex-President John Quincy Adams, who was then seventy-seven years of age. Even then his difficulties were not at an end. The cost of hauling material to the summit of Mt. Adams was so

great that the stone for the building had to be obtained by quarrying on the site under the direction of Mitchel himself. Exorbitant prices for lime necessitated the building of a lime kiln; for sand, the opening of a sand pit. In many cases Mitchel filled the carts with his own hands and drove them to the top of the hill in order that the work might be pushed to completion. During all this time he was teaching five hours a day. Such devotion, however, was finally crowned with deserved success. Mitchel plunged at once into his work as director, agreeing to serve ten years without salary. Besides devoting himself assiduously to his work at Cincinnati, he toured the country, arousing interest in astronomy, and began, in 1846, the publication of the *Sidereal Messenger,* the first periodical devoted to popular astronomy. In 1860 he resigned, and little was done at the Observatory until 1868, when Professor Cleveland Abbe was appointed director. In his hands it performed a signal public service. He secured the cooperation of numerous observers in various parts of the country, inaugurated a system of daily weather reports, and attempted the prediction of meteorological disturbances. After a few months this service passed into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but the work of Professor Abbe had had its effect, arousing popular interest and leading speedily to the inauguration of the United States Weather Bureau.

In 1872, a short time after the formal incorporation of the University of Cincinnati, the Astronomical Society transferred its property to the new institution, on the condition that the city engage permanently to sustain the Observatory. At the same time a new site on Mt. Lookout, out of the smoke of the city, was generously donated, and a new building erected. Aided by an act of the Legislature, the city began the levy of a special tax of not less than three hundredths or more than five hundredths of a mill for the permanent support of the institution. Thus, very early in the career of the new university, the Cincinnati Observatory, with the proud record of having been the pioneer in astronomical work in the United States and the progenitor of the national Weather Bureau, became one of its departments.

The development of the older component parts of the present university having been noted, a few paragraphs will serve to describe the peculiar conditions surrounding its incorporation. Half of its birthright swept away at the time of its inception, with varied fortune but with a career marked with a large measure of success, it has struggled onward and upward towards the attainment of an ideal new in the annals of American education. Among the many men of exceptional ability and abundant generosity who have contributed of their brain or substance to the welfare of the institution, there is one whose name is ever held in peculiar honor. Charles McMicken, country lad of Pennsylvania, adventurer setting out on horseback to the far west, pioneer in the tiny village of Cincinnati in 1803, his horse, saddle, and bridle constituting his entire worldly wealth,

THE McMICKEN COLLEGE, ON THE HOMESTEAD
FIRST BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY
AFTERWARDS USED BY THE OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE

THE VAN WORMER LIBRARY

flatboat trader on the Ohio, merchant in Louisiana, prominent citizen of Cincinnati, philanthropist—such is a kaleidoscopic biography of the founder of the University of Cincinnati. With little opportunity for educational training in his youthful days, but improving every opportunity for self-education, a man of extraordinary energy and decision, he amassed a fortune—far more than a million dollars—by skillful management in the days preceding the era of "frenzied finance." He was never married. Though devoted to his relatives and friends, he was a liberal contributor to many philanthropic projects. His will is a remarkable document. After stipulating many private bequests, it makes provision for the establishment of two colleges, one for young men and the other for young women. Should there be an excess of funds remaining, the will provides that it shall be used for the foundation of an institution for orphans in which all the necessaries of life, a good education, and even financial assistance for those who on reaching a suitable age desire to marry, shall be provided.

Of kindly heart and broad human sympathy, for many years the founding of these educational and benevolent institutions was the prime object of McMicken's life. It is said that but shortly prior to his death he first disclosed his scheme to an intimate friend, and as he read from his will the paragraph which follows, his voice choked and tears streamed down his cheeks.

"Having long cherished the desire to found an institution where white boys and girls might be taught not only a knowledge of their duties to their Creator and their fellow men, but also receive the benefit of a sound, thorough, and practical English education, and such as might fit them for the active duties of life, as well as instruction in all the higher branches of knowledge, except denominational theology, to the extent that the same are now or may hereafter be taught in any of the secular colleges or universities of the highest grade in the country, I feel grateful to God that through His kind providence I have been sufficiently favored to gratify the wish of my heart."

On his death, March 30, 1858, the city of Cincinnati fell heir to the greater part of his estate, much of which consisted of real estate in Hamilton County, Ohio, and the remainder of lands within the state of Louisiana. Litigation which ensued resulted in the loss of all the Louisiana property through a decision of the Supreme Court of that state in 1860, in which "the Court refused to recognize the validity of bequests of real estate to institutions controlled by non-resident trustees upon perpetual trusts." The jurisprudence of Louisiana rests upon, it will be recalled, not the English Common Law, as in the other states of the Union, but on the old Napoleonic Code. As the rest of the property, that in Cincinnati and vicinity, did not yield an income ample to provide for the establishment of the two colleges, the revenue derived from the estate was for ten years applied to its improvement. For some years after 1869 the trustees gave certain

financial assistance to a School of Design, transferred in 1884 to the Cincinnati Museum Association. But in 1870, by a state act, "to enable cities of the first class to aid and promote education," Cincinnati proceeded to the incorporation of the University of Cincinnati, the trustees of the McMicken estate being directed by ordinance to turn over the property held in trust by them to the Board of Directors of the new institution. In 1872 additional legislation enabled the city to issue bonds to provide a suitable building, which was not ready for use until the fall of 1875. In the meantime the Academic Department, now the College of Liberal Arts, was established, its courses being given for a while by the teachers of Woodward High School, and a department of astronomy secured—the Cincinnati Observatory which passed under the control of the Board of Directors of the University in 1872.

The Chair of Civil Engineering was established a few years later, and out of it has developed the College of Engineering, organized under that name in 1900 and becoming a distinct department with a dean at its head in 1904. When, in 1887, the Clinical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati City Hospital was organized, it was affiliated with the University, being designated the Medical Department, until 1896. At that time the Medical College of Ohio became the College of Medicine of the University, since which date the Clinical and Pathological School has been known as the Department of Clinical Medicine. The Ohio College of Dental Surgery, founded in 1845, came into affiliate relations in 1888. A new demand for legal education led to the establishment of the University Law School in 1896, but after one year the old Law School of the Cincinnati College combined with the University Law School and became the College of Law of the University. The history of this department has already been noted. In 1899 the University Settlement was organized, and since then has been doing a noble work in a crowded quarter of the city, serving as a laboratory for students of sociology. Very recently, in fact but a year ago, the College for Teachers, designed primarily to train expert instructors for the public schools, was organized in cooperation with the Board of Education. In affiliation with it is the Cincinnati Kindergarten Training School. Although graduate instruction leading to the degree of Master of Arts had been given in the institution as early as 1876, the Graduate School was not established as a distinct department, with a dean as its executive officer, until a few months ago, November, 1906.

Certain peculiar conditions differentiate the institution as it exists today from all others on the American continent. For its particular benefit many acts have been passed by the General Assembly of Ohio and what might be called a "municipal university code" developed, which in all probability holds a unique place in American state law-making. The original act of 1870, referred to above, authorized cities of the first class to establish municipal universities and provided in general for their governance.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Other special acts enabling Cincinnati to issue bonds for the erection of buildings for the University and covering other special contingencies followed in rapid succession. On account of the unique legal basis on which the municipal university rests, it is interesting to note the salient points in Sections 4095-4104 inclusive of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, 1904, which apply to any city of the first class. The administration of a municipal university is placed in the hands of a board of directors consisting of nine members appointed by the mayor of the city, three members every two years, all of whom must serve without compensation. This board is given authority to accept in the name of the municipal corporation property of all descriptions designed for the use of the university, and its action binds the city to carry out any provisions that may be attached to gifts and bequests. To the directors is left the management of all such property held in trust, and also the general government and conduct of the institution, the board being empowered to delegate to the several faculties the control of such internal affairs as it may see fit. The solicitor of the municipality acts as the board's legal representative in all actions at law.

Any charge for tuition, except in professional courses, to citizens of the municipality is forbidden in another section, which provides, moreover, that it shall lie in the power of the directors to make the university free in any or all its departments to the citizens of the county in which it is located, at their discretion. The terms on which other students shall be received are to be determined by the board. The accounts of the educational trusts of a municipality must be kept separate from all others. Endowment funds may be invested in bonds or first mortgages approved by the directors, who may utilize the income from investments for the improvement of real estate.

Section 4102 grants to the board power to bestow such degrees as are usually conferred by institutions of like standing, and concludes with a definition of a municipal university which is worthy of quotation:

"A university supported in whole or in part by municipal taxation is hereby defined as an assemblage of colleges united under one organization or management, affording instruction in the arts, sciences, and the learned professions, and conferring degrees."

Such the broad field which lies open; and it would seem that as the years go by those who are guiding the affairs of Ohio's large industrial centers and have the interests—social, mental, and moral—of their crowded communities really at heart, will look more and more to the municipal university, with its abundant possibilities for service—practically unlimited as they are—for assistance in solving the vital problems of the teeming life of her great cities, which are of such crucial importance not only in their local aspects but in the relation which they bear to the nation, to the very essence of democracy itself.

Fortunately for the University of Cincinnati, another section of the Statutes provides that a city council may set aside any public property not otherwise specially dedicated by ordinance as a site for a municipal institution of higher learning. Acting under this enabling legislation, the Council of Cincinnati laid off, in 1889, forty-three acres in the southern end of Burnet Woods Park as a campus for the University. By that time the old building on the McMicken homestead no longer offered adequate accommodations for the growing institution. New buildings were imperatively needed. Owing to the topography of the site, it was deemed highly inadvisable to erect the new university there; hence the action of the Council was most opportune. At present the Medical College remains housed in the original university building, conveniently situated, as it is close to a crowded district which provides abundant clinical material; the College of Law has a spacious new home in the business section near courts and legal libraries; the other departments are accommodated in a group of handsome buildings on the new campus. In a commanding location on a high ridge of ground overlooking the Mill Creek valley, with all the advantages that a large city can give close at hand, the site of the University leaves little to be desired. It is not likely that any city university has such beautiful natural environment. The largest building, McMicken Hall, was erected through the sale of bonds, some twelve years ago. The others, Hanna and Cunningham Halls, the Van Wormer Library, and the building containing the shops, were erected through the generosity of private donors. The value of the buildings and grounds of the institution at present exceeds two million dollars.

For many years succeeding the incorporation of the University, the income from its trust funds continued quite inadequate for its current needs, resulting naturally in a period of stunted growth. In 1893, aided again by suitable enabling legislation, the city began to tax itself for the support of the institution. Under the law as it existed at that time the Council might "assess and levy annually taxes on all the taxable property of such municipal corporation to the amount of three tenths of one mill on the dollar valuation thereof," for the support of its municipal university. This step, the point at which the citizens of the municipality began to tax themselves on behalf of higher education, marks the consummation of the development of the University of Cincinnati into a real municipal university. A new conception on this side of the Atlantic? Yes; but it really appears to one who contemplates the problem presented by the drift of our population to great cities, that such an institution as this is but the logical outgrowth of this new condition.

The original tax levy for the University on the tax duplicate of 1893 amounted to thirty-seven thousand dollars, exclusive of the special tax of one twentieth of a mill levied for the support of the purely scientific work of the Cincinnati Observatory. Under the impetus furnished by this

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

THE GYMNASIUM

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING

new source of income the University prospered, but a constantly increasing student corps necessitated once more an appeal to the General Assembly in 1906. On the unanimous recommendation of the Hamilton County Delegation, without a dissenting vote, the law in question was changed so as to provide for the levying of five tenths of a mill instead of but three tenths, as before. The fact that the whole of the possible tax was levied by the Council for the year 1907 without any opposition being raised appears to indicate that the brightest day in the history of the University is but dawning. The funds from this source are supplemented by the interest from endowments which total a million and a half dollars, and by tuition and other fees from students in the professional schools.

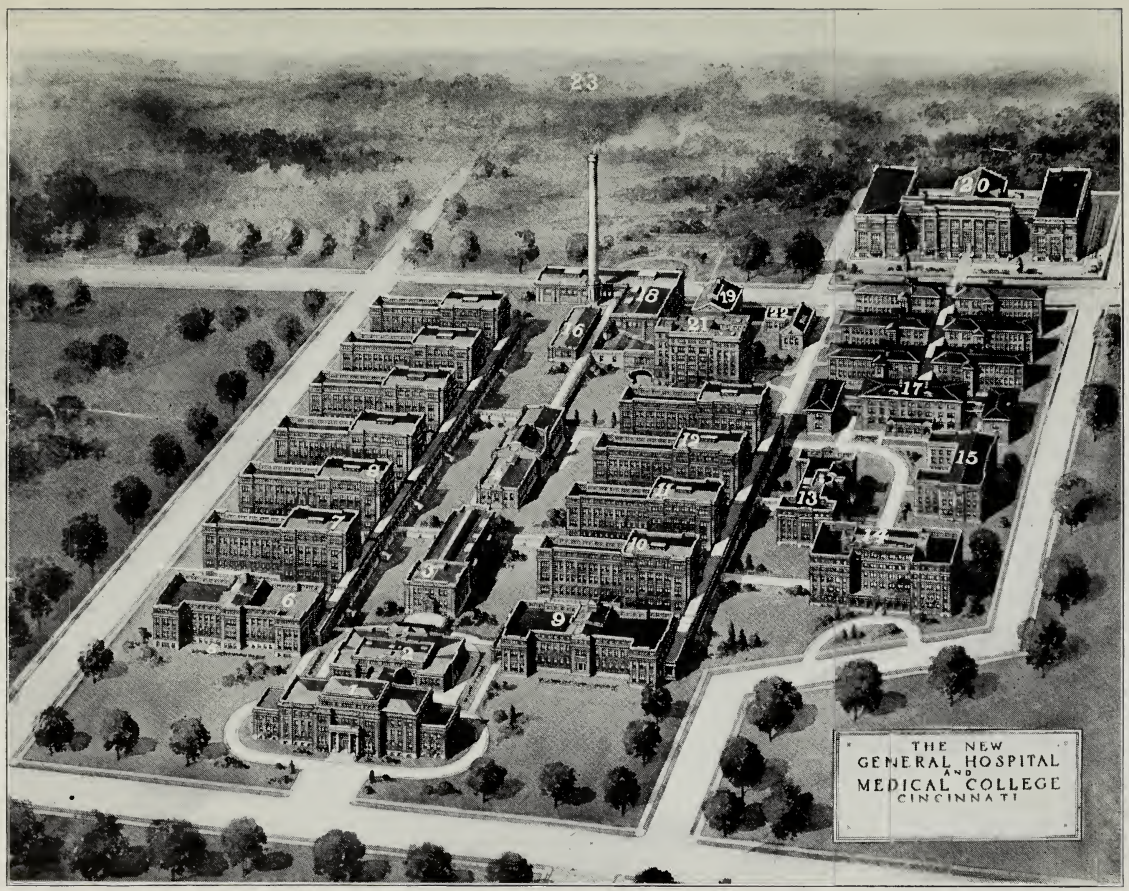
Founded, then, and supported through the generosity of private citizens, fostered by the municipality, and strengthened by the affiliation of other institutions, the University has sought to enlist the support of all classes through service to the community to which it owes its being. Particularly during recent years has it become evident to those who have followed its progress that service—practical service—in the interests of Cincinnati proximately and the whole country ultimately is become the keynote of its administration. With a faculty numbering one hundred and fifty, with almost fourteen hundred students in its several departments during the current session and over eight thousand alumni, the leavening influence which it has exerted is beyond estimate, and when the pages which record the names of those who have served it as members of faculty or who have received training in its colleges are turned, an impartial judge could not but admit that the institution may point to its roll of honor with pardonable pride. Among the thirty-five hundred graduates of the College of Law (Cincinnati Law School) who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country are included: William H. Taft, secretary of War, who was dean of the school until called to the Philippines as governor; Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives; Oliver P. Morton, war governor of Indiana; Charles D. Drake, chief justice of the United States Court of Claims; Judson Harmon, attorney-general of the United States; Milton Sayler, speaker of the House of Representatives; Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., solicitor-general of the United States; Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of Patents; Robert B. Bowler, comptroller of the Treasury; Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the Currency; John B. Stallo, minister to Italy; Bellamy Storer, minister to Austria; E. F. Noyes, minister to Austria and Russia; Major-General William H. Lytle; Lieutenant-Governor James W. Bryan; Hiram Powers; Alfred P. Goshorn. To name those who have attained high judicial honors would require more space than this article permits.

Among the alumni of the College of Medicine (Medical College of Ohio), who exceed forty-three hundred in number, are to be found such names as Dr. John S. Billings, author, editor of the catalogue index of the Surgeon-General's library at Washington—the finest medical library

in the world; Dr. James T. Whittaker, eminent practitioner and famous consultant of Cincinnati; Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, famous practitioner, governor of Maine; Dr. W. W. Seely, one of the most distinguished ophthalmic operators of his day; Dr. James Graham, eminent teacher and eloquent lecturer, famous consultant of Cincinnati; Dr. Richard Eberle, famous practitioner, author of one of the first books on diseases of children.

Already there have gone out from the younger departments of the institution many who have achieved distinction in other widely varied fields: Frank Thilly, professor of Ethics in Cornell University; William H. Schuermann, dean of the Engineering Department of Vanderbilt University; William L. Dudley, dean of the Medical Department of the same institution; Louis A. Bauer, chief of Division of Terrestial Magnetism, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Martin W. Sampson, professor of English, and Albert F. Kuersteiner, professor of Romance Languages in Indiana University; Frank H. Constant, professor of Structural Engineering at the University of Minnesota; Charles J. Herrick, professor of Zoology in Denison University; Reverend John H. Melish, rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, New York; Reverend Howard A. Johnston, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York; Maximilian Heller, editor of the *American Israelite,* rabbi, Temple Sinai, New Orleans; Joseph Krauskopf, rabbi, Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia; William Rosenau, associate in Post Biblical Hebrew, Johns Hopkins University, rabbi, Congregation Oheb Shalom, Baltimore, Maryland. The names of many of the foremost citizens of Cincinnati appear on the rolls of the institution as alumni or former students.

In keeping with the spirit of the special mission to which the University has been called, steps are constantly being taken to serve directly the city's interests, to bring home to the people the manifold benefits of higher education and research. Of special significance was the founding of the College for Teachers as a distinct department more than a year ago. The city Board of Education is cooperating with the Board of the University in making it a training school for teachers of all grades. Its efforts are not confined, however, merely to prospective teachers; many and varied courses are provided for the benefit of those who are already engaged in active educational work and find it impossible to attend the regular classes. Such courses are scheduled at late afternoon hours and on Saturday mornings, and during the current year are being taken advantage of by over three hundred public school teachers, out of a corps which numbers approximately one thousand. As this article is written active steps are being taken to inaugurate external courses in university subjects, to be given at various points about the city at night. Some of them have already been established; interest has been aroused, and it is not a hazardous statement to predict that ere many years have passed by the University will run two shifts, night and day. Such an extension of


THE NEW
GENERAL HOSPITAL
AND
MEDICAL COLLEGE
CINCINNATI

its regular work will be merely carrying out the example set by the municipal universities of England, where it is proudly boasted that any man, woman, or child, from six to sixty, whether engaged in commercial work or not, can secure suitable instruction in whatever branch of learning he or she desires, at almost any hour.

To provide thoroughly trained engineers for Cincinnati's stupendous mechanical and electrical manufacturing industry, a scheme of cooperation has recently been arranged between the College of Engineering of the University and about thirty-five firms. The scheme is absolutely unique, and hence deserves brief comment.

Each one of the cooperating plants permits from two to in some cases as many as twelve, of its apprentices to pursue a six-year engineering course at the University, arranged for alternate weeks. The apprentices from each shop work in pairs, each man alternating with his fellow apprentice at the factory and in the classroom. In other words, one student-apprentice works for one week at the shop while the other pursues his engineering studies, for the following week they exchange places; and so on during the eight months and a half that the University is in session. During the remainder of the year all student-apprentices are employed constantly in the factories; hence no machine in the plant is ever idle, and there is no loss to be borne by the employers. The student-apprentices are paid for the actual time they work, according to the regular apprentice scale of wages, the manufacturers offering, in addition, a substantial bonus to every man who completes his course. A careful estimate shows that during its duration, six years, each young man will be able to earn on the minimum wage scale about sixteen hundred dollars: deducting the University fees, there remain over twelve hundred dollars to be applied on living expenses. Compared with the usual methods of engineering education—four years of college work to learn the theory, and an apprenticeship of two or three years after graduation to learn the practice—these cooperative courses offer advantages both financial and educational. The student supports himself in large measure; he obtains his theoretical and practical training at the same time, each of which simplifies the other. The employers not only secure a better class of apprentices, but they are enabled to obtain in the end young men who are thoroughly versed in theory and in practice for important supervisory positions. It is confidently expected that this new plan will prove of great practical benefit to the industrial interests of Cincinnati.

Speaking of English municipal universities, a recent writer in *The Outlook* said: "On research especial stress is laid, and in pure science more than in applied, for even enlightened materialism knows that the longest way round is the shortest home when scientific discoveries are in question. Still, the dominant note is unquestionably practical usefulness." So with the University of Cincinnati. While it recognizes the importance of the service which its undergraduate colleges have to per-

form in training young men and young women for practical work in the world, the distinguishing feature of the real university, research work by which the frontiers of knowledge are extended, is not being neglected. From this source come the quickening pulsations that ever invest with renewed life the fundamental and elementary truths which must be inculcated ever again and again as each passing year brings new seekers after learning to the portals of the institution. It is in this field that the Graduate School has a distinct part to play in the educational work of the whole Ohio valley, with its multitude of small colleges. Its very existence, too, will prevent within the University itself a stunting of ideals, an ingrowing of ideas, a contraction of horizon, an intellectual provincialism, which would otherwise inevitably follow.

Dr. Charles William Dabney, president of the University, has happily said:

"This new university educates not merely for the so-called learned professions; it trains for all the useful callings in life. It exists to prepare men and women to supply all the needs of our social organism. It trains publicists as well as preachers; engineers as well as teachers; natural scientists as well as literary scholars; men to do the real work of the present world. Its purpose is the development of every man in accordance with his God-given powers, so that he may be most useful to his fellow men in his own time. Its object is the evolution, which is another word for the salvation, of the whole race. In short, this new university of the democracy searches for all the truth, and teaches the truth to all men. In its search for truth it recognizes no boundary to its field; in teaching the truth it recognizes no classes among its students. All knowledge should be accessible to all the people. The university is thus the final expression of democracy; it stands for the democracy of knowledge. Its faith is summed up in the inspired words, 'Know ye the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'"

Since the foregoing article was written in 1907 the following important developments in the University have taken place:

1. The Engineering Building, Chemistry Building, Gymnasium and Stadium, Power Plant, Woman's Building, and the Medical College have been erected.

2. In 1909 the Miami Medical College became an integral part of the University and the new College of Medicine of the University of Cincinnati was established. In 1916, under the new City Charter, the Medical College and Cincinnati General Hospital were fused into a single organization which is administered by the Board of Directors of the University.

3. In 1912 the regular evening classes of the College of Liberal Arts were established.

4. The College of Commerce was organized in 1912, and in 1919 was made a part of the College of Engineering, which is henceforth to be known as the College of Engineering and Commerce.

5. In 1914 the School of Household Arts was established and became in 1919 the department of Home Economics of the College for Teachers.

6. In 1916 the new department of Hygiene and Physical Education was organized.

7. In 1918 the Cincinnati Law School became the College of Law of the University.

8. In 1918, under the Smith-Hughes Act, there was established in the College for Teachers a department of Vocational Education.

9. The funds of the University have been materially increased by several bequests, especially that of the late Francis Howard Baldwin.

10. Dormitories, made necessary by the great influx of out-of-town students, should undoubtedly be the next step in the completion of the group of buildings in Burnet Woods.

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